

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Escaped from Sing Sing. Afternoon and evening.

BOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—FANCHON, THE CHICKEN. Matinee at 1 1/2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 558 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BLACKSMITH OF ANTONY.—CAPTAIN SPENCE.—THE HIGHWAYMAN. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MELBA. Matinee at 2.—Diamonds.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—OTHELLO. Matinee at 2.—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA.—DAN TROUBADOUR.

GERMAN THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—AUS DES GESCHICHTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—KIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 73 and 75 Broadway.—FIRE, OUR GERMAN COUSIN. Matinee at 1 1/2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—SCENE OF THE CLOCK. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1 1/2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 1 1/2.—Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—ONE DROP TO CONQUER. Matinee at 1 1/2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENNY CROSS. Matinee at 1 1/2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES. Matinee at 3.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—GRAND CONCERT.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th avenue. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, M. av., between 53d and 54th sts. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 1, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE RATE OF TAXATION would be considerably diminished by the large increase in the valuation of city property resulting from the annexation of lower Westchester to the metropolis.

NIXON was executed. He shot a stranger in the frenzy of ungovernable fury. Gaffney suffered death on the gallows. He killed a man under the passion of losses at gambling and while temporarily insane through drink. They were poor devils, and if they had escaped the gallows by luck and gone to Sing Sing would have been put to hard labor and treated to shower baths, blows and the solitary cell. Stokes deliberately and daintily picked off his enemy while the latter was in a trap, and gently fired off his deadly Darringer with a gloved hand. He escapes hanging and will live like an imprisoned lord or like the young murderer Walworth at Sing Sing. But his friends are highly respectable—and they have plenty of money.

"The Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)."—Another Indemnity Exacted from England.

No financial achievement of modern times has produced so gratifying an impression upon the minds of our patriotic people as the success of the "Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)." Whether we dwell upon the genius that planned the campaign, or the energy with which it was fought, or the triumph which marked its close, we are alike lost in admiration. Two great results were accomplished. Many of our most eminent public men—like a Senator from Arizona, for instance—became wealthy and were enabled to devote their gigantic intellects to the public welfare, untrammelled by financial cares. Perfidious England, whose treatment of America during the Revolution and the rebellion can never be excused or forgotten, was compelled to pay an additional indemnity of five millions of dollars.

The conception of the plan was worthy of Napoleon. A German baron, who had purchased his title from one of those potentates who had made money by selling soldiers to Great Britain to fight her colonies, was the Molke of the undertaking. With him was associated a keen Yankee banker from Vermont, an apt pupil in the science of financial Buchu, who had risen from peddling razors to dealing with shares and money. The third member of the trinity was the portly and handsome Senator from Arizona, whose voice is now so potent in administration councils, and whose wealth is one of the glories of our social life in Washington. What they had was an ordinary silver mine in Utah. By an ordinary silver mine we mean a strip of earth covering certain silver deposits, but with a contested title, so far away from machinery and water power that mining was almost impossible, and so badly worked that no one could tell whether it would last one year or one month. The ordinary mine, after it passes out of chancery and has proper facilities for working and has sent its original proprietors into bankruptcy, and has been the cause of the murder of a sheriff or two and some of the "squattling" claimants—in other words, in about twenty years after railways come into the neighborhood, is not a bad bit of property. But for purposes like those of this trinity, as an honest investment for capital, it is of no more value than a silver mine in Ujiji or on the shores of Lake Nyanza.

This is the crowning event of the achievement; for those who have carefully studied the principles of Buchu finance, which we have taken so much pains to elaborate in these columns, will discover that the cardinal idea of the beautiful and popular philosophy is, that true business consists in obtaining values for valueless commodities. In the olden times it required supernatural influence to make water flow from the bound and stony rock. If it required a miracle to do this under these early dispensations, with what reverence should we regard the modern magicians who struck the barren and hard rocks of Utah with their wands and made a stream of English gold gush forth! This is what they did. The Baron, the Senator and the expeller found themselves in London. Behind them was injured America; before them rich, perfidious, unrepentant England. Like Mæzappa, our Senator may have said, "Time at last makes all things even." But the Baron, who had a truly Hessian sense of the meaning of the enterprise, and went for money all the time, we may feel sure wasted no time over memories of Lord Byron. He made the campaign. First it was necessary to find two or three English names. In England there are a class of poor men of noble lineage who support their rank by acting as directors of all manner of companies—for coal and exhilarating smoke and condensed soups. Their duty is to formally attend the meetings of directors, take the guinea fee and go away. In the mercantile slang of London they are called "guinea pigs," and are not apt to be buried in Westminster Abbey when they die as types of English manhood and honor.

The "guinea pigs" discovered by the Baron were that well known liberal Member of Parliament, Sir Augustus Tomlinson, and his conservative associate, Sir Jonas Chuzzlewit, M. P., descendant of the famous financier who bore that name and was knighted for his services in transporting dead and wounded home from Sebastopol; and Lord Gobbling Vulture, young son of the Duke of Condon, who has been in bankruptcy several times. It was necessary to give American color to the mine, to identify it as closely as possible with the United States. In ordinary times this would have been a hopeless task. But the Hessian strategist had made a profound study of the United States, his ancestors having fought and died on our soil. He saw new ideas of financial integrity, arising out of war. He studied the Tammany Ring, Erie, the Crédit Mobilier, the whole Buchu philosophy generally. He saw the government dismiss from its agency in London one of the first banking houses of the world, and entrust its credit to a mushroom growth of the house of Buchu, and with the eye of Frederick himself moved at once to the position. First he interested the London house of Buchu, who became agents for the "Little Buchu Mine," as well as for the government. Then he approached the American Minister. This representative was not without honor at home and had lived a career of usefulness and merit. But he was an easy-tempered man, to whom money was very necessary, and he had held a high place in the Crédit Mobilier Congress, over which Mr. Colfax was presiding officer. He had seen our revenue system—the frauds upon whiskey and tobacco—and tariffs. He had seen men grow rich by selling their votes. And, although not deemed to be a dishonorable man, much contemplation of these things had deadened his perceptions of duty to his own country and the country to which he was Minister. In an unthinking moment he became a director of the Little Buchu, and virtually stamped the shares with the seal of the United States of America.

Then came an evidence of the forbearance and reserve of these great men. To begin with, the Little Buchu had no real value as a silver deposit. Since the shares were to be sold there was no reason why these shares should not represent fifty millions of dollars. But the Hessian Baron and his allies did not want to exhaust the market in one undertaking, and so modestly named the price at five millions of dollars. And one morning all England, in the press, by circulars, posters, edi-

torial endorsements, was called, as though by trumpet sound, to rush to the Buchu Banking House, and buy shares of the "Little Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)." All England saw an attractive investment. There were the members of Parliament, one noble lord, a Senator of the United States and the American Minister himself on the Board of Direction. There was the financial agent of the United States ready to take money and pay dividends. They were, furthermore, told that the books of subscription would not be open for more than a day or two.

The student in natural history need not be informed that the one article of food which the experienced rat avoids in his midnight excursions is toasted cheese. The more carefully the cheese is toasted the more anxious the rat is to shun it. So when the subscription books of the Little Buchu were closed it was found that none of the old rats of the London money market had nibbled at the toasted cheese. There was not a name known in financial circles; not a name familiar with the ways of money and shares. But there was a long list of clergymen and widows and ancient maiden ladies, and humble people from every town in the United Kingdom. The subscriptions were for small amounts, the savings of one or two years, of many years, perhaps. It was pitiful to see this list and read the names and to feel that these simple-minded people had hurried to buy these worthless shares in the belief that they were endorsed and protected by the honor of America. And when the mine went to smash and the shares fell to nothing one could not but think of distant English homes—the humble fireside, the village manse—where misery found its way through the influence of the representatives of American nationality. But we are sure no such thoughts entered the minds of the heroes of the campaign. They had sold their mine. They had the money. The Baron went with his share to Hesse, the Senator returned to Washington and built a palace, and is mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The expeller began to endow theological seminaries and to subscribe for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. When the widows and clergymen went to the banking house for their money they were told that all business had ceased with the mine. When they went to the Minister he simply said, "I have sinned, and only regard me as a fool in order that you may not condemn me as a scoundrel." And when the President of the United States came to review the transaction he gave it his approval, as not being in any way a violation of the principles of his administration.

But, notwithstanding, we had the two glorious results. The Senator from Arizona is rich enough to give his whole mind to the country, and England has been compelled to pay another indemnity for her perfidious treatment of America during our Revolution and the war with the South. In other words, we have assessed upon England supplementary Alabama claims, and for this let every American heart beat with pride.

LABOR DISTRICTS in the upper portion of Manhattan Island, which are now in a neglected state, will be reclaimed and filled up when the annexation beyond Harlem River takes place.

HAWKINS AGAIN.—Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, who was paid by Comptroller Green, out of the city treasury, one hundred dollars a day fee and from nine to twelve dollars a day "expenses" for "services at Albany" last legislative session, appears now as "special counsel" for the city in suits brought against the Corporation and in certain street opening proceedings. Yesterday the right of Mr. Hawkins to appear was called in question in Chambers, before Judge Barrett. The Corporation Counsel, who was present, denied having assigned Mr. Hawkins to the Finance Department, and Mr. Hawkins stated that the Comptroller employed him as counsel under a law of 1862 in relation to street openings. The charter of 1873, however, explicitly prohibits any public officer or department from employing special counsel at the city's expense, except by assignment of the Corporation Counsel. This law of 1873 repeals the law of 1862, and Mr. Green violates the charter in employing special counsel not assigned to him by the Corporation Counsel, just as much as he did when he paid Mr. Hawkins his extravagant fee and expenses for "services at Albany."

STOKES IN THE COUNTRY.—Stokes, the fortunate assassin, having escaped the gallows, retires to his country quarters at Sing Sing. The humane and considerate charge of Judge Davis will, no doubt, commend him to the kind attention of the prison authorities—if they have time to read it—and they will, no doubt, make his sojourn up the Hudson as agreeable as consistent with the place; for are not his "family" recommendations as great as those of the young partridge, Walworth?

A REPRESSIBLE ACT.—The investigation ordered into the affairs of the Cranston Savings Bank by the Governor of Rhode Island discloses the fact that out of \$2,380,000 total assets \$1,390,000 was loaned on personal security, almost all on notes of the Sprague houses. The total liabilities are \$2,336,000, of which \$2,143,000 is due to depositors. We do not know what the laws of Rhode Island in relation to savings banks may be, but it should be made everywhere a criminal offence on the part of such institutions to loan the money entrusted to them on mere personal paper, no matter how good the security may seem to be. No doubt the Cranston bank believed the Sprague notes to be as safe as national bonds; but the high standing of the borrowing firms only makes this case a more striking illustration of the danger and reprehensibility of the practice. The money of the poorer classes should be most sacredly guarded, and this exhibit will serve to popularize the Postmaster General's proposition to establish Post Office Savings banks.

THE HOPE OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The St. Louis Republic (a quasi liberal republican) having remarked that "practically there is no such thing as a national democratic party," the Cincinnati Enquirer (democratic) rejoins that "practically there is an organization going by that name which, we all expect, will elect the next President of the United States." Truly may the democracy exclaim, in midst of their exultations over the victory in Ohio, "While there is life there is hope!"

The Disturbed Condition of the Country—Duty of the Workingmen to Themselves.

During the recent financial panic in Wall street the HERALD took the lead in advising the people to act with wisdom and moderation. At the same time we made no excuses for the speculators who failed as the result of their own recklessness and folly. It seemed to us that it was to the interest of all, and especially of our working population, that confidence should be maintained and a crisis averted. We saw immense resources in every part of the country contributing to the general happiness and prosperity. These exist to-day, and there is no more reason now than then that they should not contribute to the same general end. But at that time the mercantile and legitimate business interests of the country were unaffected. No commercial houses had failed, but only a few Buchu banks and bankers. Since then, however, the stringency occasioned by the misdeeds of the speculators has been felt in many quarters. Some business men have failed outright, and others only stopped short of complete failure by the euphemism of suspension. The mills in many parts of the country have shut down altogether or are running on half time. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment on the very threshold of a long and terrible winter, and much suffering is inevitable. We may avoid another panic, but we cannot evade a long season of distress that will be felt by the poor rather than by the rich, principally because the latter are doing business on credit and are unable to meet their obligations.

It is not unnatural that at such a time there should be a plaintive cry from some foul and unhealthy birds. Even the Union Trust Company, among the first of the speculative institutions to fail in the recent panic, lectures the press of this city upon its duty. "In the judgment of this Board," says the worthy director of this worthy company, "the press of our city is charged with a vast responsibility. It has the power to mitigate the prevalent distrust, or to increase, intensify and extend the general alarm." This may mean one thing and it may mean another, but in the mouths of these Buchu financiers we fear it means that the press "of our city" shall act and print a lie. They would probably have us conceal for instance, that the Spragues are in trouble and that their failure or suspension would affect all the business interests of the country as well as of thousands of workingmen; that there is no danger in the future, but that everything is bright and flattering as it ought to be in a country rich and productive as ours; that currency is not to be had because there is not enough of it, conveniently forgetting, as a matter of course, that the banks no longer indulge in the pleasant pastime of currency payments; and, finally, that the speculators should be sustained though the entire people suffer. All this might be well enough for people who see the duty of the press through the spectacles of their own selfishness, but the newspaper which would act upon it would fall far short in its duty. A public journal must first of all print the news, that all men may understand the situation, so as to be enabled to take such care of themselves as circumstances will permit.

The peculiar duty of the press at this moment is to support and advise the working population. When the mill is closed it is idle to tell the operatives that work is abundant. When an old established house is embarrassed it is as wicked to conceal the fact as to assure that the business was never more prosperous. A severe winter is at hand for the poor. The strictest economy is necessary that all may live. There must be no indulgence in luxuries, but every dollar must be made to swell the stock of coals and provisions. It is impossible to foresee all the suffering that may come, and so it is necessary to fight the battle now with as much vigor as if general bankruptcy was imminent. It is more important to say this than to seek to mitigate the prevalent distrust by false insinuations or an attempt to conceal the truth.

Looking upon the recent failures and embarrassments we see in many of them indications of the worst possible character. It seems as if business men were in the habit of combining to ruin each other. Brokers combine to drive other brokers off the street. Merchants agree and act together not only to undersell, but to destroy at an opportune moment other merchants. Manufacturers invest a large capital in the paper of other manufacturers to crush a powerful rival. The banks, which were created as a convenient means of diffusing a well-regulated currency, lock up currency and create an unnatural stringency. These acts are crimes against our working population—the worst and most flagrant crimes which capital ever committed upon labor. Had not these crimes been committed we should have seen the end of our financial troubles with the Wall street panic. And now, while we still deprecate general alarm and preach wisdom in moderation, to the workingmen we can only say:—"Husband your resources; spend not a cent for luxuries; buy coals and bread and beef with whatever money you have; prepare as completely as possible for a winter of great distrust and alarm." More than this we need not say; but we should fall in our duty if we said less.

THE ANNEXATION OF LOWER WESTCHESTER to the metropolis will bring back from the shores of New Jersey and Long Island thousands of families who are now unable to find houses in this city, and who would eagerly embrace the opportunity thus afforded them to become genuine New Yorkers with plenty of breathing room.

A LEGAL LUMINARY.—We understand that Comptroller Green refuses to provide coal for the Coroners' offices because "there is no law for it." He will probably soon refuse to allow the clerks in the various departments to take the half an hour out of their working time for dinner "because there is no law for it." What a pity he did not refuse to pay Albany lobby fees of one hundred dollars a day and nine dollars to twelve dollars for hotel bills for the same reason!

It would be interesting information if some spiritual medium would let us know what Gaffney, Nixon and the ignorant and moneyless murderers think of the verdict in the Stokes case.

THE INTEREST on city bonds, to the amount of three million dollars, falls due to-day and will be paid through the Mechanics' Bank.

The Outlook for France—Is the Republic To Be Saved?

A few days ago it seemed as if the "Child of Miracle," the obstinate, narrow-minded, sincere Prince, who has lived beyond middle life and will no doubt die in the firm conviction that France is his patrimony by Divine right, was actually about to ascend the throne which was placed at his feet when he was a child of ten summers by the abdication of Charles X., and to enjoy the reality of a Court at Versailles, in place of the sham with which he was wont to amuse himself at his London mansion in Belgrave square twenty years ago, when Chateaubriand, Berryer and other legitimists bent the knee before him and paid him all the respect due to a reigning sovereign. A few days ago the Count de Chambord appeared destined to destroy the hopes of free government in Europe, to cast Spain back again into the toils, and to reassure the monarchies of the Old World, which have been looking on with so much concern at the growth of republican ideas within their own borders. To-day, through an unforeseen and providential event, the aspect of affairs has undergone a wonderful change; the apparition of the old throne has disappeared as suddenly as it appeared, and once more there is hope that the young and vigorous Republic may reassert her strength and give encouragement to the people who are looking on anxiously at this struggle between progression and retrogression, between the rights of the many and the privileges of the few. To-day the Count de Chambord, by an act which grows out of his bigotry and sincerity, stands in the involuntary position of the savior of the Republic, the destroyer of the flattering hopes of the monarchy. His letter to M. Chesnelong—honest, candid, overbearing and libelous—has dashed the spirits of his friends and emboldened his opponents. "All hopes of the restoration of the monarchy have been abandoned," we are told, and, although our latest cable despatches refer to new efforts and new propositions by the monarchical party, it seems as if the statement must be correct.

The Royalist Committee held a meeting on Thursday, and the result of their deliberations has not been announced; but it is known that one section of the monarchists still desires to proclaim monarchical principles without naming a sovereign, and to appoint a regent or lieutenant general of the kingdom to act provisionally. Those who favor this programme are, no doubt, the adherents of the Orleans princes who have been willing to accept the childless Bourbon only as a stepping-stone to a restoration of the Orleans dynasty. On the other hand, the republicans have not been idle. They have had their consultations, and the Cabinet also has been in special session. The one prominent fact in the excitement is the increasing prospect of a prolongation of the present state of affairs. The policy which is favored by the press and receives the support of the conservatives and imperialists in the Assembly. It may be possible that the republicans, encouraged and emboldened by their unexpected good fortune, may strike for more than this; but at present the continuance of the Marshal at the head of the nation appears to be the most probable solution of the question.

When Sedan fell and the Empire crumbled to pieces, as a thing so false and unsubstantial could not help doing, there was a feeling of hopelessness among the friends of France. The future seemed to be despaired of; "France was nothing." When the fearful days of the Commune followed so closely upon the weary sieges the same depressing influences prevailed. But out of the fire of these trials sprang the young Republic. The world was amazed to find how naturally she took her position among the nations and to witness the rapidity with which she recovered from the effects of the disastrous war and entered on a new career of prosperity. The apparent danger of the destruction of all that has been already accomplished in the cause of free government, and of a return to the narrow prejudices and absolutism of half a century ago, has recently revived the fears that prevailed after Sedan and during the days of the Commune. But it now seems as if the ghost of the monarchy had only appeared for the providential purpose of uniting the friends of the Republic and rendering the eventual triumph of free government the more secure. The people have seen that they have nothing to expect from retrogression but a return to those evils from which the nation has been rescued only through long years of suffering and blood. They have learned that a restoration of the monarchy means placing their necks under the heels of absolutism. We may well regard this episode of the Bourbon Prince as an interposition of Providence designed to check the bickerings and rivalries of the friends of freedom, to arouse the lukewarm and to place the Republic upon a more substantial foundation. Let us hope that such may be its effect, and that, when the Assembly again convenes, the Republic of France may be found the stronger and the purer for the trial through which it has passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.—At short intervals the newspapers are favored with brief telegraphic despatches from Washington of a semi-official character, imparting a roseate tinge to the complexion of civil service reform. Now we are informed that the Civil Service Commission is just on the point of taking an important step for the stringent enforcement of the rules, and that all the outstanding rules are to be codified into a "harmonious whole." This is theoretical civil service reform. Meanwhile a noisy politician is foisted into a high position at the Custom House for which he has no qualification except blind partisanship, and half starved clerks in the various government offices are robbed of fifteen per cent of their salaries by the greedy administration ring into whose pockets the largest share of the stolen money finds its way. This is practical civil service reform.

RAPID TRANSIT would become an absolute necessity and would soon acquire tangible shape in the event of taking in lower Westchester as a portion of the great city.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.—With the approach of cold weather comes the old, old story of desperate robberies from dwellings and from the person. In most of these cases it is found that what drives to the commission of the crime. The poor wretch, who sees his wife

and children shivering with the first cold and feeling the change all the more severely from the lack of sufficient food, rushes forth to find some relief even at the risk of liberty. Let us hope that Charity will commence her efforts early this year, for, with nearly all public works in the city suspended through the beggarly financial policy to which we are subjected, and with failures crowding on each other's heels, the prospect for the poor is indeed a gloomy one.

AFTER THE COMPTROLLER.—The old injunction has been applied to Judge Barratt for an order restraining Comptroller Green from paying certain clerks detailed by him to duty in the Chamberlain's Office, in violation of the charter, which requires the Chamberlain to pay all the expenses of his office out of his liberal salary of thirty thousand dollars. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday, Mr. Green being meantime prohibited from paying these clerks until a decision shall be rendered. It will be well if the investigation to which this application must lead be extended sufficiently to ascertain whether the Comptroller is not still more seriously violating the charter by interfering with the Chamberlain's duties and handling the public moneys.

THE HEART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE is in the right place. The Naest relief fund is rolling up, and if it continues he will soon be enabled to work for his grinding employers for nothing but the glory which his genius will bring if it is still his desire to give to party "what was meant for mankind."

THE CITY AND COUNTY EXPENSES FOR 1874.—The full estimates of the expenses of the city and county for 1874, as passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, reach nearly thirty-six millions and a half, and are nine millions in excess of the present year. Of this increase more than six millions are on city account. The Department of Parks receives more than one million one hundred thousand dollars over the last appropriation, and the interest and instalment account increases nearly two millions and a quarter over this year's account. The extra contingencies swell up from two hundred thousand this year to half a million in 1874. This is the head under which special counsel fees and the like are smuggled through. It will be seen that the increased expenditures are mainly in those items over which the Comptroller holds especial control.

DANGER OF CARELESS BLASTING.—The number of serious accidents, in some cases attended by loss of life, resulting from the careless manner in which blasting operations are conducted on the streets of this city, call for prompt interference on the part of the proper authorities. Huge rocks are shot into the air without a thought on the part of the contractor or his "merrie men" as to where or on whom they may fall. Houses in the vicinity of those unpleasant works are shaken to their very foundations, and occasionally disfigured by a blast or two into which an undue quantity of powder has been introduced. The frequent recurrence of such accidents should be met by a city ordinance of the most stringent character, and contractors should be taught that it is not necessary to injure person and property for the purpose of opening a street or building a railroad.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chancellor D. M. Bates, of Delaware, is at the Everett House.
Bishop John Sharp, of Utah, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
District Attorney N. C. Moak, of Albany, is again at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Secretary Delano left Washington last night for Ohio, to be absent three or four days.
The King of Siam is about to lay aside his crown and become a priest for a fortnight.
John Hitz, Swiss Consul General at Washington, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.
Colonel John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Professors J. H. Thayer and C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, are registered at the Everett House.
Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is lying dangerously ill at the White House, with no prospect of recovery.
General W. T. Sherman, who has been staying at the Astor House for several days, left for Washington yesterday.
William F. Cooledge, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

The trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, yesterday conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. John F. Spaulding, of Erie, Pa., Bishop elect of Colorado.

Dr. Henry Thompson, the well known English surgeon, has become convinced that alcohol works harm to its consumers, and has become a teetotaler.

General Herman Rodolfo Jany, former Consul of Venezuela in Hamburg, has arrived in this city to represent the Venezuelan government here.

Ex-Captain General Pictet, of Cuba, wanted to return home by way of the United States, but the Spanish government refused him permission to do so.

Mr. L. R. Wells, Superintendent of the Emigrant Refuge on Ward's Island, was presented, on Thursday evening with a gold watch, the gift of his subordinates.

Alderman Billy McMullen, of Philadelphia, yesterday arrived at the St. James Hotel. The Alderman is to act as pall bearer to-morrow, at the funeral of John C. Heenan.

Spurgeons in a late paper advised all Nonconformists to vote for no Parliamentary candidate who will not aid in the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. He concludes:—"Let those who approve of ritualist munificence pay for them themselves and have the credit of them; but to lay this synagoge of heresies at the door of us all as our own national church is abominable."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE

Second Lieutenant John E. Green, of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the West Point Military Academy, to take effect when Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, of the Eighth Infantry, shall report for duty by letter to the Chief of the Ordnance Department.
The following promotions have been made in the army to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel George Crook to be Brigadier General—Major R. L. Dodge, of the Third Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; Captain Henry L. Chipman, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be major of the Third Infantry; First Lieutenant B. O. Beach, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant T. B. Taylor, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

NAVAL ORDERS

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at the Mare Island (Cal.) yard; Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Rixon has been ordered to the Benicia; Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey has been detached from duty on board the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer T. J. Jones has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer J. G. Downing has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Kansas; First Assistant Engineer J. H. Taylor has been detached from the Kansas and placed on waiting orders.